

To purchase in to 500 loads of livery  
stable manure, and sum 100 of better home-

To house up a thousand bushels of grain, it takes a farmer till one tenth has gone to waste.

It is positively a poor practice to call "book learning" all book, to ignore news and agricultural papers, and attempt to keep up

TURNIPS.—May be sown in the corn and potato field, if space is left vacant by the working of the grub, wire-worm, or other cause. It is better to have a hill of turnips growing where the worm has destroyed the corn than a hill of weeds. If you have

CABBAGE—For feeding to stock is a profitable crop. It is good all through the autumn months, and with little care and shelter may be kept good to stock until the middle of winter. One acre of cabbage is worth four of meadow for feeding cattle. Cabbage as well as turnips may be profitably grown in the same field where worms have taken the

**THE SUMMER FALLOW**—Should be thoroughly harrowed. July is rather late to plow a rough, old rod for wheat, especially if the summer be a dry one. Clean clover leys may

**GROUND FOR TURNIPS.**—The sweetest and best turnips for family use are those grown upon new lands—if burnt over like that newly cleared—all the better for the juiciness and flavor of the turnip. If any of our readers have waste places or old and tangled briar patches, neither good for berries nor anything else, mow them down and let the stuff be on the ground and dry. A few days will suffice to prepare it for incineration. Let

the fire run over it—the cleaner it burns the better. Plow and harrow it well as the case may require, and sow turnip seed broadcast or in drills as fancy may dictate. Such ground so dealt with will repay the labor many times over in the luscious turnips it will supply for winter use. Sow about the middle of July, or earlier if more convenient or

**Desolating Effects of Taxation.**  
The following picture of a woful state of things in the interior of California, from the San Francisco Morning Call, of June 28, may be held up to the gaze of the people:

A correspondent of a morning cotempo-

ary, who has been traveling through some of the interior counties, gives a most woful description of the decadence of business and material prosperity which has fallen under his observation. What he says of the sections visited by him may be properly applied to a very large portion of the interior of the State. "On every side are seen impressive signs of rapid decay." Towns and villages are being depopulated; in the country,

many houses, even large dwellings, surrounded by gardens, are unoccupied; fields are untilled, ranches deserted, fences broken down, "vineyards and orchards upturned, stores closed, ditches once used for irrigation, are now dry," and impending ruin hangs over all. What few people are left, "make no permanent improvements; they spend nothing on the land, they open no new roads, build no new houses, plant no new vine-

taxes on property, exclusive of licenses, range from four to six per cent. A more vivid picture of impending desolation could not be drawn, and, with sadness, we are compelled to say that in the main it is true. There is very little, if any, exaggeration in the coloring.

A word as to the public matters. I think our people ought to register and participate in the elections. To do nothing would be to commit suicide. I think the great point is to carry out General Hampton's ideas, and show themselves thereby the friends of the colored people. Our people should recognize what is in-

avertable in regard to the legal and political rights of the blacks, and grant, of their own volition, what will be given in spite of them. By this course harmony between the two races will be maintained, and political power in the State will remain in safe hands. All expressions through the press or otherwise against the dominant party here should be avoided. It is impossible at this time for the Democratic party to help the

South. The great object of the South should now be to get established in their political rights; then a feeling of confidence will take the place of present insecurity, and capital flow in from the North. I feel intensely for the unhappy condition of my Southern friends. You must not be discouraged—struggle on—affairs must improve.

ends the following touching incident connected with the recent sad disaster at Mount Desert: On the morning of the day when Mr. and Mrs. Clark left their home, in Farmington, Massachusetts, on their ill-fated journey to Mt. Desert, Mrs. C. was engaged in packing her trunks, when a disabled soldier, with books to sell, called at the door. She said to a friend, "Though I am very busy, it would be selfish in me not to help the

poor soldier a little." She bought of him a child's story-book, entitled "Lost on the Seashore," and laid it upon the parlor table as a gift for her little child when they should meet again. When the child returned home last Friday, from a visit to a neighboring town, there was no mother there, but this little book was handed to her as the last gift of that mother. Bursting into tears, she said, in her simplicity, "Mamma knew it, mamma knew it."

CROPS IN NORTH CENTRAL IOWA.—The Dubuque Herald of Sunday speaks thus of the crops along the line of the D. & S. C. Railroad:

A gentleman who came from Iowa Falls yesterday informs us that the crops never were in better condition than at present. During the week closing to-day winter

which has been cut, and safely secured. Spring wheat is rapidly ripening, many fields already having the golden hue, and the harvest will be generally commenced next week. Wheat is now beyond all danger if the weather for harvesting shall hold good. The crop is also one of the most promising ever witnessed in this part of the State. The same may be said of all farm products. Iowa will this year turn out the most abundant supplies of

☞ Coffee is said to have a great effect upon the nervous system. A gentleman recently starved himself for some time and then swallowed a strong infusion of coffee in order to experience its effect. He writes that: "Instantly I ceased to be

communicative and kindly: I became cold, cross and selfish. My intellect labored without the slightest fatigue, and almost in spite of myself, upon any given subject it penetrated profoundly, and drew almost infinite consequences." Upon taking some wine he ceased to be cross and egotistical, and became kind and sympathetic. From this it appears that too much strong coffee on an empty stomach is not productive of amiability.

and there is peculiar appropriateness in the association of 'coffee and pistols for two.'

—

QUITE LIKELY.—The facetious correspondent of a London paper writes: "The bourse was very dull to day, for humidity damps the speculator, and the speculator when damp generates canards." Also: "A British gentleman, a very muscular Christian indeed, complains that the en-

tertainment to be had at the watch-houses  
of this city is dreadfully at variance with  
the spirit of the age."











